

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.  
OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—BARNUM'S GREAT  
AND NEW THEATRE.

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The head of the movement, and, in conjunction with other members of the party, has decided to call a meeting to form an independent organization. Jealousy of the influence exerted by the members of the order in this city is assumed to be the cause of the plot.

The mobocracy of Ellsworth, Me., on Saturday evening, fell upon Rev. Mr. Russell, a Roman Catholic priest, and, armed with clubs and stones, beat him. The cause of this violence we have not ascertained.

We publish, under the telegraphic head, the official instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the collectors of the revenue regarding the tariff on fish imported from the British North American colonies.

The flour market was without change yesterday. Indian corn declined one to two cents per bushel. Potatoes sold at \$12.25 per mass. Cotton was firm with light sales. There was a decided advance in freight for English ports, with more of a feeling for Great Britain and for the continent.

The Nova Scotia coal arriving at this port, instead of being landed duty paid for consumption, is sold in bond for re-export to China and other foreign ports. Some cargoes have been taken up for California, under the belief that, before it can reach them, the reciprocity treaty will be in full force.

It is said that a consequence of the failure of the wine crop in France, grapes are being more freely shipped to this country for the manufacture of beer; and that, since the alteration of the duties, the importation of foreign wines, malt, and spirituous liquors have largely increased. It is possible that the masses in France will not lose much by the substitution of pure ale for cheap manufactured wines.

The failure of a gun extensively engaged in the provision trade transpired yesterday. Its liabilities are said to be quite large, and having connections at the West, their heaviest liabilities are said to be in that direction. The credit of the house in this city had not been very strong for several months.

Extracts from the Seat of War—Fugitive News from the Front. The Russian army has been driven back from the front. The Russian army has been driven back from the front. The Russian army has been driven back from the front.

The public mind here has scarcely recovered from the shock of one of the most thrilling calamities on record, when it has again been thrown into a state of intense excitement by the intelligence received by the Baltic yesterday.

The announcement of the complete defeat of the Russians in the Crimea and of the surrender of Sebastopol, after a series of the most sanguinary engagements, although anticipated by many, has yet come upon us with a suddenness for which we confess we were not prepared.

There was reason to believe that the latter of these events would have been a work of more prolonged duration than the capture of an ordinary fortress like Bomarsund, but if the accounts that have reached us be correct, and this famous stronghold has so promptly surrendered, it must be owned that either its reputation had been exaggerated by military report, or that the science of artillery has been brought to a degree of perfection which, for the future, will render the strongest natural defences and the most perfect system of fortification an inefficient protection against the efforts of a properly equipped besieging force.

But it is by no means certain that, as regards that part of the starting news contained in our paper of to-day, which relates to the reported fall of Sebastopol, under circumstances which, as the London Chronicle properly observes, have too much of a melodramatic effect about them to be implicitly relied upon we may not be writing under erroneous impressions, or anticipating events which would seem to assume the character of almost inevitable results.

Of the fact connected with the battle of Alma, however, there can be no question. They are derived directly from official sources, and are not subject to the doubts which the medium through which the subsequent and more important intelligence was obtained, unconfirmed as it is, by any military despatches, would seem to imply to them.

The allied forces and the Russians encountered each other for the first time on the 20th of September in the attack and defence of the strongly fortified position assumed by the latter on the river Alma. According to the official report of the English commander-in-chief, Lord Raglan, the Russians numbered from forty-five to fifty thousand men. Their position was a formidable one, and was defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre.

The battle commenced at 1 P. M., and terminated at half-past three, with a complete victory on the side of the allies. As nearly as can be calculated from the various accounts that have reached us, the latter lost about 3,000 and the Russians 6,000 men. Report speaks highly of the gallantry with which the English and French troops stormed the Russian batteries on the heights at the point of the bayonet.

The French Generals Thomas and Canrobert were both wounded, the first in the abdomen, and the second in the shoulder. Marshal St. Armand and Lord Raglan commanded in person.

The subsequent intelligence which reaches us is contained in a series of telegraphic despatches received by way of Vienna, and brings the accounts of a second defeat of the Russians on the river Katcha, and of the surrender of Sebastopol, with immense loss on both sides.

Of the first of these events, there seems no reason to question the accuracy; but as regards the correctness of the latter, considerable doubt seemed to be entertained at the latest date, both in London and Paris. The various versions of the fall of Sebastopol were all to be traced to the same source—namely, despatches forwarded to Omer Pacha at Bucharest; but the remarkable circumstance, that up to the sailing of the Baltic no official confirmation of the fact had been received at home from the English or French commanders-in-chief, throws an air of improbability over the whole story.

The hesitation of the *Moniteur* in publishing the statement, and the distrust evinced on the London Stock Exchange with regard to its correctness also, justify us in refusing implicit credit to it.

But assuming all these reported successes to be correct, we are still of opinion that they will lead to no immediate result as regards the question of peace. For these disasters, supposing them to have occurred, the Emperor of Russia has always declared himself prepared. It is to be presumed, therefore, that he does not consider them his chances, and that he does not consider them to lie in the protracted defence of his seaboard or in the inviolability of his fleet. As the French say *ils reculeront pour mieux sauter*. The allies may attack the extremities, but they cannot reach the heart of his empire. They will never dare to pursue him into the interior of his vast territories, and without that they can never hope to effectually cripple his strength.

They may obtain, for a time, the command of the Baltic, but have they ever calculated

the cost of maintaining it? A few years of this warfare would ruin the resources of both England and France, and plunge both nations into irretrievable bankruptcy. If it be such a result, in a campaign of only ten days, upwards of thirty thousand human beings have been hurried into eternity, and an immense amount of treasure expended, and property destroyed? Felicitate you, gentlemen of the French and English press. You will find that the object is not proportioned to the cost.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH AND THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The people of Pennsylvania in the late election voted directly upon the question whether they would or would not have a Maine liquor law. From the returns received on that question the prohibition is rejected by a decisive majority. Philadelphia city and county gave a majority of five thousand for the law; but steady and inflexible old Borks on this vital question stands out for the inalienable right of free liquor; by eight thousand majority against the proposed prohibition; and most of the old-fashioned Dutch counties go the same way by a very heavy vote. Why is this? Are not the Pennsylvania Dutch a hard-working, temperate people? They are; but still they like the privilege of a glass of larger beer or corn whiskey of a frosty morning, without being obliged to the necessity of a doctor's certificate to the apothecary shop. Besides, the distillation and consumption of whiskey and larger beer afford too good a market for corn, rye and barley to be sacrificed to the experiment of coercing men into sobriety.

Such appear to be the reasons why the sturdy Pennsylvania German tribes, commonly called the Pennsylvania Dutch, have put their feet down against the Maine law. They rose in arms against General Washington himself when the federal government put an excise on whiskey; and it would be a little curious if their descendants should now vote to stop their own supplies by a prohibitory law.

THE CHOPS IN GEORGIA.—The following note from Senator Dawson of Georgia, very briefly sums up the yield of the crops of corn, cotton, and potatoes for the Empire State of the South this year:—

GREENSBORO, Georgia, Oct. 9, 1854.  
DEAR SIR:—I will answer your inquiries, and can do so briefly. The Georgia crop will be sufficient for home consumption, and not more. The cotton crop almost less than the last year, fully. The potato crop almost a failure. The crop of cotton last year was an average crop.

Very respectfully,  
WM. C. DAWSON.

J. G. BENNETT, Esq., New York.

Mr. Dawson is, we believe, largely engaged as a planter, and is therefore conversant with the subject upon which he writes so pointedly and decisively. Yet we venture to say that the Georgia cotton crop will turn out better than he thinks for; that she will have a little corn to spare for her neighbors, if necessary; and no lack of potatoes, Irish and sweet included. Will the honorable Senator oblige us by saying whether it is the Irish potato or the sweet potato that is "almost a failure?" If it is the sweet potato, then the late drought is without a parallel in the State of Georgia.

THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.  
LA SONNAMBULA.

At length we are enabled to congratulate Mr. Hackett on the production of his fourth opera, "Sonnambla," and three previous ones, "Norma," "L'italiana," and "Puritan" perpetually on the bills, in the theatre constituted Mr. Hackett's entire repertoire, are put to shame. Four operas in some six weeks is certainly nothing startling in the way of enterprise; but it is far more to be desired that the artist should be able to produce a new opera, than that he should be able to produce a new opera.

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# THE ARCTIC SEARCH.

Very Interesting Letter from Dr. Kane's Expedition.

From a private letter (sent on the 10th inst.) to a friend.  
BOSTON, Mass., July 14, 1854.

My Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I comply with your request, and send you the enclosed. After a passage which only amounted to the usual incidents of ocean life, we arrived upon the coast of Greenland June 22nd. The passage was a somewhat protracted one, owing to the unfavorable weather, and we encountered, but by the way, the first of the planers of the expedition, we left New York with plenty of time on our hands to guard against any contingency of delay, and to make the best of whatever accident circumstances might send us to favor an early and safe passage to the scene of our labor.

The discovery of "Greenland's ice mountains" has long held a place in my imagination, but I was prepared for the absolute desolation which I expected to see. As I approached the coast, the very water's edge, and the interior seemed to be one unbroken wall of snow capped summits. Not a single foot of land or soil was to be seen, and the rocks told a mournful tale of sterility. Although water poured plentifully from the hills, even the usual surface vegetation which follows our streams at home seemed entirely wanting. Why our dreams have received the name of Greenland is a puzzle to me.

Such as it is, however, with the very ocean, it was doubtless discovered and occupied by the early explorers and navigators, who, as the popular imagination has it, were the first to give the name of Greenland to the world. Its discovery was due to Frobenius or Cabot, these indomitable Arctic pioneers. To the efforts of a single man, Hans Egede, "the Greenland Apostle," as he is termed by the Lutheran church, the Greenland of the present century owes whatever it possesses of civilization and Christianity.

We made the coast near Godahavar, the scene of his early labors, and I write from a point nearly opposite that nearest and most flourishing of its settlements, Egedesbladet, "the Nursery of Eged." On the 20th, being informed of Egedesbladet, we dispatched a boat up the fjord, to look out for the town; returning soon, with a pilot boat and crew from the